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fluent, but with the stromata (pulvinuli) always distinct; perithecia larger than usual, not peripheric but scattered through the entire stroma even to the base; external surface granulated, pulverulent, rugose with the minute, rather prominent ostiola; stroma scanty, dirty whitish; clusters of perithecia arranged in a seriate manner so as to bear some resemblance to Hebrew letters and seated on a black crust which over-spreads the bark." Sporidia sec. Cooke, $12 \times 3 \frac{1}{2} \mu$.

NEW SPECIES OF FUNGI FROM VARIOUS LOCALITIES.

BY J. B. ELLIS AND B. M. EVERHART.

SEPTORIA SANICULÆ, E. & E.—On living leaves of *Sanicula Marilandica*. Racine, Wis., November, 1887, Dr. J. J. Davis. Leaf mottled with small, irregular, subindefinite, brown spots, enclosing still smaller ($\frac{1}{2}$ —1 millim.), white spots, on each of which are 1—3 minute, black perithecia; sporules spiculiform, slightly curved, about $20 \times 1 \mu$ or less.

SEPTORIA NEPETÆ, E. & E.—On living leaves of *Nepeta Cataria*. Racine, Wis., June, 1887, Dr. J. J. Davis. Spots purplish-brown, with reddish or purplish border, rather irregular in outline, about two millim. in diameter, with a white center; perithecia mostly epiphyllous, lenticular, not very abundant; sporules nearly straight, nucleolate, $30-40 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \mu$.

SEPTORIA ASCLEPIADICOLA, E. & E.—On living leaves of *Asclepias incarnata*. Powers Lake, Kenosha county, Wis., June, 1887, Dr. J. J. Davis. Spots amphigenous, small (1—2 millim.), round, dull white, with a narrow, dark, distinctly-raised border, around which the leaf is stained purplish-red. The spots are often clustered together, 3—4 lying in contact with a common, raised border surrounding the whole; sporules linear-fusoid, nucleate, hyaline, $25-50 \times 2-2 \frac{1}{2} \mu$, ends mostly acute and one end generally a little thicker.

HELMINTHOSPORIUM HADOTRICHOIDES, E. & E.—On living but partly dead leaves of *Eragrostis major*. Faulkland, Del., September, 1887, A. Commons, No. 347. On elongated, white spots, or on dead tips of the leaves, mostly epiphyllous; hyphae loosely tufted, erect, smoky-brown, continuous or with 1—2 septa, $30-35 \times 6-7 \mu$, the apex swollen so as to form a knob like the head of a pestle, $8-12 \mu$ in diameter. The hyphæ are finally proliferous, the axis of growth being prolonged by one side of the swollen head or tip, thus forming a series (2—4) of offsets or steps. The conidia are clavate-ovate or clavate-cylindrical, yellowish-brown.

HELMINTHOSPORIUM SUBOLIVACEUM, E. & E.—On dead bark of *Acer rubrum*, Clyde, N. Y., October, 1887. O. F. Cook. Subcæspitose in

cracks or openings in the bark made by some *Cytispora* or abortive *Valsa*. Hyphæ erect, septate, brown, equal, 100—120 x 3—4 μ ; conidia subelliptical (terminal [?]), subhyaline at first, then brown and mostly 3-septate but scarcely constricted at the septa, subacute at each end with a short persistent pedicel at base, 30—40 x 10—14 μ .

ALTERNARIA LANCIPES, E. & E.—On living leaves of *Argemone platyceras*, Manhattan, Kansas, August, 1887. W. T. Swingle, 957. Hypophylloous, subolivaceo-velutinous, on round, black, concentrically wrinkled subindefinite spots 2—5 mm. in diameter; hyphæ short, erect, subfasciculate, pale olivaceous, soon becoming swollen in a nodulose manner above from the incipient conidia which are at first concatenate but soon deciduous, mostly 3-septate and strongly constricted at the septa, the lower cell narrowed to an acute point, the upper rounded and obtuse and at length one or more of the upper cells divided by a longitudinal septum. This seems to be well characterized by the wedge-like or lance pointed base of the conidia. *Gloeosporium Argemonis*, E. & E., occurs on some of the spots.

BOTRYTIS GRISEO-LILACINA, E. & E.—On bark of dead oak trunks, Concordia, Mo., October, 1887. Rev. C. H. Demetrio. Prostrate sterile hyphæ brown, intricate, branched, coarse (3—4 μ in diameter), forming continuous grayish-lilac patches $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 cm. across, with a whitish, definite, minutely subfimbriate margin, fertile erect hyphæ pale, simple or sparingly branched and often subundulate above, forming subpulvinate tufts and bearing the subhyaline elliptical conidia (5—9 x 3—4 μ) at their tips. Apparently allied to *B. lilacina*, Schw.

FUSARIUM HYDNICOLUM, E. & E.—Parasitic on *Hydnnum membranaceum*, Bull., growing on bark of dead oak, Concordia, Mo., October, 1887. Rev. C. H. Demetrio. Enveloping the teeth of the hydnnum in a thin white mycelium; conidia minute, subglobose, 2—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ μ or elliptical, 2-nucleate, 3—5 x 2—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ μ . Belongs in Saccardo's Sect. *Leptosporium*.

FUSARIUM BARBATUM, E. & E.—On *Usnea barbata*, Newfield, N. J., January, 1888. Sporodochia applanate, subconfluent, cinereous at first, then orange; hyphæ erect, simple, hyaline, continuous or faintly septate, attenuated above, 20—25 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ μ at the base, bearing at their tips the pyriform, hyaline, continuous, 4—6 x 2—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ μ conidia. Belongs in Sect. *Leptosporium*, Sacc.

STAGONOSPORA SEPTORIOIDES, E. & E.—On dead leaves of *Quercus imbricaria*, Starkville, Miss., November, 1887. S. M. Tracy. Perithecia innate erumpent, small, hypophylloous; sporules cylindrical, subhyaline, 3—9 septate, 15—25 x 4 μ , oozing out and staining the leaf around the perithecia.

MELASMIA GLEDITSCHIAE, E. & E.—On living leaves of *Gleditschia triacanthos*, Concordia, Mo., October, 1887. Rev. C. H. Demetrio. Peri-

thecia hypophylloous, flattened, rugulose, $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 mm. in diameter, thickly scattered over the part of the leaf occupied, which turns dark brown; sporules oblong, hyaline, $3\frac{1}{2}$ —5 x 1— $1\frac{1}{4}$ μ , continuous, borne on densely fasciculate basidia 10—12 μ long. Found also in Louisiana by Rev. A. B. Langlois and at Manhattan, Kansas, by Kellerman & Swingle (No. 1206).

STILBUM CAPILLARE, E. & E.—Parasitic on *Trichia varia*, Jamesville, N. Y., October, 1887. O. F. Cook. Stem capillary, white, smooth, $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. high, 20—25 μ thick, head ovoid, with a slight tinge of flesh color, about 75 μ in diameter; conidia oblong-elliptical, 3—4 x $\frac{3}{4}$ μ , 2-nucleate, hyaline. Outwardly resembling very closely *S. aciculoseum*, E. & E., but differs in its smooth stem, smaller, paler head and much larger conidia. *S. aciculoseum* has the stem glandular-tomentose and head distinctly flesh color.

RAMULARIA CREPIDIS, E. & E.—On leaves of *Crepis glauca*, Raton, New Mexico, June, 1886. Prof. S. M. Tracy. Amphigenous on orbicular, subconcentrically wrinkled, pale spots $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ cm. in diameter, with a brown margin; hyphæ cæspitose, erect, rigid, nearly straight, subattenuated and sparingly toothed above, 25—35 x 4—5 μ , continuous; conidia variable, acute, elliptical, 12 x 5—6 μ , or fusoid, cylindrical or oblong, 20—35 x 5—8 μ , hyaline, finally 1-septate. The *Ramularia* occupies the light-colored center of the spots, the remaining areas of which are thickly covered with small, black, erumpent perithecia which in the specimens seen were yet filled with granular matter.

PESTALOZZIA MICROSPORA, E. & E.—On fallen leaves of *Quercus coccinia*, Newfield, N. J., March, 1882. Acervuli amphigenous but more abundant below, prominent, black, thickly scattered over the leaf but without any definite spots; conidia narrow-elliptical, 3-septate, pale brown except the small terminal hyaline cells, colored portion about 7—9 x 4 μ , terminal bristle 10—12 μ long, basidia slender, 20—25 μ long. Quite distinct from *P. monochæta*, Desm., in its smaller, paler, 3-septate conidia and in the absence of any spots.

PESTALOZZIA PALLIDA, E. & E.—On fallen leaves of *Quercus alba*, Ohio, June, 1883. Dr. W. A. Kellerman, No. 258. Acervuli mostly hypophylloous, scattered without definite spots, erumpent, discoid, 75—150 μ in diameter; conidia fusoid, 4-septate, the three inner cells yellowish-hyaline, the two terminal ones quite hyaline and acute, the upper one prolonged into a short (6—9 μ) curved bristle; basidia 10—12 μ long, sometimes branching below. The septa project or stand out on the body of the spore like hoops on a barrel. The conidia are about 3 μ thick and 12 μ long between the extreme septa. Well characterized by its pale, banded conidia.